WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1854.

THE GREAT DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

We present the telegraphic report in the Tribune, of the debate in the Senate, on the presentation of the memorial from Massachusetts against the Fugitive Slave Act. It is condensed, but very graphic. Slaveholding Senators undertook, in their usual style, to browbeat Mr. Sumner; and Mr. Pattib who misrepresents Indiana, was importinent enough to

Yesterday, the debate was resumed, and Mr Summer made a spreeh which has given an unenviable immortality to Senators Butler and Mason. These gentlemen, mistaking the charactor of Mr. Sumner, had gone too far in their rude and domineering deportment towards the Senator, and his terrible rebuke and invective will be likely to put them on their guard hereafter. We shall publish the speech so soon as reported, which will make the gentlemen more widely known than any of their own efforts.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND ITS SUPPORTERS.

We see no indication of a general disposi tion, among the leaders of what is styled the Democratic party in the free States, to put the claims of Freedom above Party, and unite with their fellow-citizens of other parties in a com mon movement to turn back the tide of Slavery-aggression. Having brought the present Administration into power, they seem determined to sustain it during the rest of its term. as the bond of union in an organization which they regard as permanently dominant. With the exception of the mercenaries, the mere soldiers of fortune, the marketable men, always ready to do the dirtiest work for even less than Judas got for his treason, those leaders were displeased at the introduction of the Nebraska bill; many of them or enly opposed it; some worked hard against it; few were willing to hold up the Administration conspic uously, as responsible for it, or to break with it on account of it; and, since its passage, the majority of them evidently incline tacitly or explicity to acquiesce in it, and continue their support of the Administration, as if it had signal zed itself by active conformity to Democratic Principles, instead of uniform hostility to them, and base submission to a Class In terest. Let us recall a few facts :-

In Ohio, the leaders, whatever their priva sentiments, prevented any legislative expression of opinion on the Nebraska Bill, or the Pro-Slavery policy of the Administration. In such s case, not to condemn was to approve. They went still further, and secured the election of a Calhoun Pro-Slavery Senator, as the successor of Mr. Chase-a man who subsequently proclaimed himself an advocate of the Bill.

In PENNSYLVANIA, they have attempted a similar policy. Their Convention, held while the Bill was under discussion in Congress, was afraid to condemn or approve, fearing the People on one side, the President on the other. And its candidate for the office of Governor is trying to carry out the same policy. But, nearly all the Administration members of Congress from Pennsylvania, and nearly all the Administration journals in that State, inclutheir support.

In these two States, the Administration Party may now be regarded as committed openly to the maintenance of the Bill as it has passed, and to the entire Pro-Slavery policy of the Federal Executive.

In Connecticut, as we know, the leaders attempted to be very cunning, passing resolutions in the State Convention, in favor of all the Compromises, including that of 1820 and that of 1850-but the "wooden nutmeg" trick deceived nobody: the Democrats abandoned the Administration Party, so that it was able to send little more than a corporal's guard to the Legislature.

In NEW HAMPSHIRE, it is true, they refused to make the Bill a test in the March electionsome had the hardihood to assert that the President was not in favor of it-the central organ in Washington helped them in their game of deception, by denying that it was to be considered an issue-the result was, the return of a nominal Administration majority to the Legislature, but, as its proceedings thu far prove, a real Anti-Nebraska majority.

These are specimens of the policy of the leaders of the so-called Democratic Party, or more correctly, the Administration Party, before the passage of the Bill. It was insidious, evasive non-committal, or two-faced, just to suit cir-

But, since the pussage of the Bill, the leaders generally have become bolder, and now demand positive approbation, or acquiescence, express or tacit, according to circumstances. And the Administration is everywhere busy, laboring to allay discontent, and reconcile its supporters to what, it is now said, must be regarded as a fact ancomplished. "Let the past be forgotten," it says. "There shall be no prescription on account of past opposition to the Bill, provided it now be qu'etly assented to. And, what have you to gain by further agitation? If you protrate us, where are you? You cannot act with the Abolitionists-you cannot expect anything from the Whigs-you are not strong enough to form an organization of your own Separate yourselves from us, and you only put power into the hands of your old enemies, the Whige, whose policy in regard to Slavery you dielike as much as you do ours, while in other espects you agree with us, and disagree with hem. Make up your mind, if you cannot sanction what is done, at least to acquiesce in it, and forbear further agitation. Thus shall we continue a united, harmonious Party, in the permanent possession of the Government, with its policy, patronage, and appointments, at our

such is substantially the language of the Administration, and the considerations it orges are producing their intended effect.

Of the Democratic members from Indiana for example, who were opposed to the Bill, but one, we apprehend, will have firmness and in-

tegrity enough to resist such appeals. And, at a packed Convention in that State, as we have seen, the Nebraska Bill, its Principle, and the Policy it indicates, have been endorsed in the strongest terms.

Since then, State Conventions of Administration supporters, calling themselves the Democratic party, have been held in New Hampshire. Vermont, and Maine. That of New Hampshire was held at Concord, on the 15th, and we copy the resolutions adopted, as they probably embody the plan of the Administraon for restoring harmony among its follow ers. It is no new thing that resolutions should be prepared at Washington, and sent to the States for adoption. The resolutions of the New Hampshire Legislature, or State Demo eratic Convention, in 1845, in relation to Texas, were drafted, we are told, by John C. Calboun, transcribed by Levi Woodbury, and espatched to the emissaries of the Adminisration in New Hampshire.

The resolutions, then, which follow, we preme are the handiwork of the Pierce Adminis-

ration, and, as such, we publish them : "Resolved, That the Democracy of New Hampshire adhere as firmly as ever to the platform adopted at the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, on which the last residential election was so triumphantly ought and won; and that we still preserve with increased fervor our former devotion to the Constitution and Union, and our unabated hosility to all parties and all factions that would lienate the affections of the people from those reat bonds of our national liberty and pros-

rity. "Resolved, That the right to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, within their own limits, ought to be enjoyed by the people of all the States and Territories of the country; that the Compromise acts of 1850 substantially recognised the justice of this principle, which has at length been made unirm in its operations in the recent action of longress in passing the bill for the organiza-

ion of Kansas and Nebraska.

"Resolved, That the administration of Frankin Pierce has been directed by high, pure, and national considerations, and has exhiproofs of a wise, liberal, and patriotic policy that it has shown itself true to the great principle of J. fferson and the early leaders of the Democracy of the country; and therefore we continue to repose in it the most unlimited continue to repose in it the most unlimited continue to repose in it. idence, and entertain for it, and especially for ts distinguished head, the warmest feelings of ttachment and regard"

There was another resolution, which has lipped from our table, declaring that whatver differences of opinion may have existed mong Democrats concerning the expediency of the Bill, when under discussion, now that it s passed, all should acquiesce in it, &c.

The leaders in Vermont, at the State Admin. stration Convention that met on the 21st June, secured the adoption of the same resolutions substantially. We have at hand now only a synopsis of them, given by a Democratic corspondent of the New York Evening Post, as

"The resolutions, all of any significance, go

to establish the following positions:

"1st. The unshaken confidence of the Convention in the administration of Gen. Pierce.

"2d. The non-intervention principle, asserted by the Compromises of 1850 and carried ut in the Nebraska bill, is a true Democrati

octrine.

"3d. But, owing to difference of opinion, he support of the Nebraska bill not to be aade a test among Democrats, but all to be left free to enjoy and express their opinions of the measure, without affecting their party

"4th A condemnation of sectional issues and of the platform of the recent Whig Con-

Parties in Maine have been so disorganized by the Temperance Question, that it require onsiderable circumlocution to define them.

The real Democracy, as we have already announced, met in Convention on the 7th inst., adopted Temperance and Anti-Slavery resolves. and nominated a candidate for the office of Governor, representing the policy they indicated. On the 15th, the "Wild Cats," schismatics from the Democracy, met in State Convention in Portland, resolved against the Maine Law, and in favor of the Nebraska Bill, and made their nominations accordingly. On the 21st, the Hunkers, Administration men proper, assembled in Convention at the same place nominated Albion K. Parris for Governor, and, declining to express any opinion on Temperance or the Nebraska Bill, adjourned, after having passed a single resolution as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention do now adourn, to meet their follow Democrats at the this State for the ensuing year.

In all these States, except Maine, the leaders f what once was the Democratic Party, march boldly up to the question, endorse the Nebraska niquity, and warmly applaud an Administraon, whose career, namarked by a single Democratic measure, is stamped at every step with itter subservience to Slavery. In Maine, the aders seek to dodge responsibility by passing o resolutions for or against the Nebraska Bill; but there can be little doubt that they have ominated a candidate committed to the Adninistration, and that they intend to acquiesce n the outrage inflicted on the free States. A orrespondent of the New York Tribune, wriing from Washington, June 25th, says of Mr.

Parris " It is generally believed here, that when he was in this city a few weeks ago, he spoke ap-provingly of that measure, and took credit to self for having discouraged a meeting of

So much for Conventional action, as indicating the policy of the leaders of the party that elected the nullifier of the Missouri Compro-

Let us glance at their policy, as disclosed in the conduct of their prominent journals. We have nothing to say of the ox that knoweth ts owner, or of the ass that loves its master's crib-nothing of that tribe of creatures that seddle the praises of the President, for a price. Our business is with respectable journalists who have shown their respect for Principle by condemning the Nebraska Bill, but may now show their regard for Party, by inculcating or

The Angusta (Me.) Age is one of these, and represents the Hunkers of that State, who have minated Mr. Parris. It condemned the Nebrasks Bill, but, on the ground, chiefly, that it riolated the Baltimore Platform, and re-opened the agitation of Slavery. Still more lately it denounced the Washington Union, for insisting upon adhesion to the Bill, as a test of Democ-

for opposing the Nebraska Bill. we

"Recollect, the editor who talks thus de ly of the Baltimore platform, speaks of the equal criminality of friends and foes of Slavery lashing the country into a lamentable agita-on, and assumes that the creed of Democracy embedied in that platform, was a thorough and constant opponent of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and is indignant at its onsummation! He represents a large class of o-called Democrats. But let us put the question plainly—is it among such men we are to ook for true and efficient opponents of the Slave Power, fit representatives of the free

To which the Age replies: The Era is right. It cannot look to such mocrats as those whose views the Age repreents, to join in the plans and purposes of the their support can be counted on to further the hemes of the opposite class of agitators, who are intent only on aggrandizing the Slave

To restore the Anti-Slavery restriction of the Missouri Compromise, to repeal a vile, an inhuman Fugitive Slave Act, to establish the Principle that there shall be no Slavery within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government and thus disable the Slavery Propaganda, and bulwark the rights of non-slaveholders against the aggressions of the Slave Interest. are measures stigmatized by the Age as hostile to the South, the precise counterpart of the acroachments and sinister purposes of the Slavery Conspirators! Now, that such a paper, and the mutilated Party it represents, should acquiesce in the Nebraska outrage, is just what might be expected. What does it propose, in the present crisis? In an editorial June 22d. calls upon all Democrats to stick to their organization, to tolerate no new combination. to set their faces against all agitation of the Slavery Question, and to rally in support of "the great NATIONAL ADJUSTMENT of 1850." Hear its laudation of this Adjustment and of its Whig authors:

"To that great measure of peace and concilia tion—in the establishment of which the high-est patriotism of the Congress of 1850, irrespective of party divisions, was evoked; to which Clay, the great statesman of the South with the arder of patriotism, and with an elewith the arder of patriotism, and with an elo-quence unsurpassed by the best efforts of his earlier days, devoted the last and most pre-cious hours of his political and mortal life; to which Webster, the equally exalted statesman of the North, with a power of argumentation and an earnestness of persuasion rarely equal led even by himself, lent the weight of his pon led even by himself, lent the weight of his pon-derous intellect and the influence of his mighty name—to such a measure, formally ratified as it has been by the two great poli cal parties of the country, and approved by the voice of the American people, let us consecrate ourselves anew. Let us cling to it as the ark of our political safety. Fashioned after and moulded upon the Compromises of the Consti-tution, we cannot desert it if we would, with safety to the glorious political edifice erected by the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers Let us, therefore, enjoin all good Democrats, by the considerations we have already urged, by the hallowed memories of the past, by the mperative necessities of the present, and the abide by the Compromise of 1850—to abide be the platform erected by the Democratic R. publican party in 1852—ratified by themselves in their capacity as a political organization, and gloriously confirmed by the American peo-

To that Adjustment, and to the Baltimore latform, affirming it as a finality, the country indebted, for Franklin Pierce, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the border war threatened by Slavery Propagandists in Missouri, the Gadsden Treaty, and the stupendous scheme of Slave Empire now in process of orecutive agent! And the highest ambition of this professedly Democratic paper is, to see the Adjustment and the Platform once more rooted and grounded in the affections of the Democracy!

That such a journal should favor the acquiition of Cuba, with political institutions totally adverse to ours; with a feeble white population, brought up under a despotism, belong ing to a different race, and speaking a foreign tongue; with a horde of imbruted slaves -- a asure demanded by the Slave Interest, to augment its power and facilitate its ulterior chemes of aggrandizement, might be expect ed. Quoting a long letter on the subject, from the Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, it follows it up with the follow ng eignificant comments:

"It is manifest that should we acquire Cubo the settlement of all the questions started by the writer of the above, as well as all other which might arise, must be adjusted on a basi required by the equities, the peculiarities, and cessities, of the case.

We trust, however, that if our Government opose at this time to renew the effort to ac-ure Cuba, it will not damage the question, as Ilhoun and Upshur did the annexation of Texas, by placing the question on sectional tead of national grounds—on the ground that is wanted for the security and advancement a local interest instead of for the scourity and advancement of the general welfare of the Republic. We have confidence that the Govrnment will not be guilty of such folly in this

Confiding simplicity! "Must be adjusted, ke. Must be? When has your Northern Deocracy, so called, ever dictated terms to the Oligarchy that governs you? "Hope it will not damage the question, by placing the acquisition on sectional grounds "-" Have confidence. The Government will not be guilty of such folly!" of course—an Administration that passed the Nebraska Bill, will be very national and very wise! It will urge the acquisition of Cuba for high reasons of State. Slaveholders never labor for their own aggrandizement-like their great co-laborer, Nicholas, they work alone for the public good-of course, Cuba will be acquired for the benefit of the shipping interest of the North, and the agricultural interests of the West! The Slave Power will content itself with such petty gains as the command of the West Indies, an addition of six hundred thousand slaves to the thirty-two hundred thousand it now holds, a political preponderance in the Senate, and a few more items of

the same sort! Enough for to-day-we thought we should be able complete our "showing up" of the policy of the leaders of the so called Democsey, in this number, but we must continue the

At the Mesmerie Infirmary, in England, a woman, under mesmerie influence, lateracy. Commenting some time since on its ly had one of her breasts cut off without pain.

The New York Evening Post regards as childish prattle what the Richmond Enquirer mays about the Southern people's buy-ing and reading only books of Southern publication. It thinks the Southern people will continue to buy where they can buy cheapest. So think we; and when Southern publishers can make better books at smaller cost than the North can, we shall with pleasure buy of them-unless they infamously mutilate the works of good authors, as has been done at the

WHAT A SHOOTING-CRACKER CAN DO .- At Philadelphia, yesterday, the residences of Heberton Newkirk, Henry Conrad, and Frederick F. Kneass, on Aich street, above thirteenth, were damaged by fire, resulting from a firecracker. Two firemen were overcome by the heat-one is not expected to recover-and another is seriously burned. But the boy who fired the cracker had his fun!

FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCY .- A true bill was found by the grand jury of the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, yesterday morning, against Michael William McCabe, recently of Toronto, Canada, now in the county prison, for fraudulent insolvency. The claims against him by merchants of Montreal amount to \$30,000 for goods sold in April of last year. Other charges are said to be pending against THE SUSPECTED CUBA EXPEDITION .- The

xamination of witnesses before the grand ury of the United States Court at New Orns, in reference to the Cuba expedition supposed to be on foot there, has proved unsatisfactory. They were excused from answering the principal questions, on the ground that they night criminate themselves. A Paris correspondent of the London Times intimates that some uneasiness is felt

in high quarters there, lest Russia should adopt the policy of evacuating the Danubian Principalities, and thus detach the German Powers, Austria and Prussia included, from the West-THE INFERNAL MACHINE -Mr. and Mrs

Allison, who were injured by the explosion of he mysterious box sent to the Marine Hospital, at Cincinnati, are both dead. A fellow named Conwell committed a murder some time since, and Allison was acquainted with the facts, and it is supposed that Conwell tried in this manner to take the life of Allison.

The New York papers are loud and requent in their denunciations of the dirty streets of that city. We would suggest that the collections for the National Monument be suspended, and that a national collection be taken up for the purification of the streets of

Buffalo has formally excommunicated the trustees who hold and refuse to give up to him the Church property. Cherries are scarce, and it is well.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop

Cholera will prove the more scarce on this ac-

John Van Buren has gone to Europe.

(BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH.) TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE FOR DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

Ralloting for New Hampshire United States

CONCORD, JUNE 29. - Balloting has been

again resumed to-day, for United States Sena-tor. The first ballot has resulted in no choice John S. Wells lacked six of an election SECOND DESPATCH.

The vote stood: J. S. Wells, 150: Joel East. man, 79; Tappan, 16; Thompson, 52; Scattering, 6. should probably be substituted

Connecticut Legislature. HARTFORD, JUNE 29 .- The House has passed a resolution censuring Senator Toucey; also, a bill nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law. The ill respecting amusements has been repealed.

From Maine. PORTLAND, JUNE 29 .- The Whig State Conention is now sitting. The balloting for Gov-Reed's chances for the ernor has commenced nomination are best.

Great Fire at Halifax-The Assembly Dis-

HALIFAX, JUNE 28 .- The Legislative troubles continuing to the great injury of public business, the Colonial Assembly of Newfoundland has been dissolved by the Governor.

Our city has been visited by a most destruc-tive fire. Three blocks of buildings, on George street, principally dwelling-houses, were de-stroyed before the flames could be arrested. By this sad calamity, about ninety families have been rendered houseless and shelterless. Quick Passage.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 29 .- The steamer Tennes

see has arrived here, from Charleston, in forty-seven hours and a half. She brings eighty pas-sengers, and among them a man, his wife, and twenty-three children—prolific.

WHEELING, JUNE 29 .- Five feet of water in the channel of the river at this point. Pitteburgh, seven feet. Navigation fair.

Baltimore Markets. BALTIMORE, JUNE 29 .- Business is very dull. Howard Street flour held at \$8 50; City Mills held at \$8 Wheat-old red of inferior quality sold at \$1.80; new red at \$1.80; old white at \$1.90. Corn-14,000 bushels offered; we

quote white at 79 a 81 cents; yellow at 81 a 83 cents. Rye sold at \$1.05. Oats—1,000 bushels offered; we quote at 60 to 62 cents. Prices of other articles unchanged.

The weather is yet very warm, but is pleasanter than yesterday morning. Philadelphia Market. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 29 .- Flour at \$8 50

yellow, 82 cents. But little doing in stocks-New York Market.

Wheat—red, \$1.95; white, \$1.98 to \$2.10 Corn—sales of 6,000 bushels white at 80 cents

New York, June 29—The markets to-day are dull and unsettled. Both huyers and self-ers are indisposed to operate until the receipt of the steamer's news, now hourly expected. Prices are nominal.

The steamship Europa, now due, has not been reported by the Sandy Hook telegraph.

GREAT DEBATE IN THE SENATE Senate, Monday, June 26, 1854.

The Boston petition being up,
Mr JONES, of Tennessee, said that he had
no design to call in question the motives of the
Senator who had presented the petition. He
had no fault to find with the exercise of the right of petition. It was the undoubted right every citizen, and one to which he give every latitude. He would go so far as to say that he believed it was the right of his Satanic Majesty, even, to send up a petition to that Court which he had insulted, and from which he had been hurled. But it was by motives and objects that petitions were to be judged. So, if, in sending up that petition, be was actuated by a purpose of mischief, or was hypocritical in his prayer, he deserved a deeper afamy than than that to which he had already been consigned. If this petition now before the Senate besent thither from proper motives and for proper purposes, it is entitled to all respect. If it be sent hither for the purpose of mischief, and to produce strife, then it deserved the contempt of every good man. This was not the first petition of this character sent here; and, had this come unattended with striking cir cumstances, giving it the color of treason, he would not have noticed it. But it came here with all the circumstances tending to show that it is part of the plan of operations of those with whom agitation and repeal are watch-words. He had seen, already, one attempt made to give practical effect to the prayer of this petition, and it had only found four Sena-tors who would give the sanction of their names to its unholy purpose. It was said that these petitions were the result of the passage of the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He did not believe it. It was the result of a combination of those willing to take part in any scheme to break down the tution of the United States, and place the South under degradation and humiliation set at defiance; where the temple of justice was surrounded by an armed mob, to prevent the execution of constitutional duty: where treason stalked broadly through the streets at noonday, and where the officers of the law were butchered. The petition came from such a people and from such a place, following immediately upon these events. Was he not right in supposing this petition, got up at such a time, had in view no consideration of public interest? It came from Boston, where the dust of the first and the last martyrs in the country's cause, Warren and Batchelder, were now mingled together.

dright the constitution of public interest? It came from Boston, where the dust that he had no connection with the meeting which had adopted the Address, though he fully agreed with the sentiments it uttered.

Mr. JONES asked the Senator to say how

mingled together.

The orator then called-attention to an Address, published in the Intelligencer of the 22d instant, said to have been adopted at a meeting of the members of Congress opposed to the Nebraska bill. The simultaneous appearance of this document with this petition might induce the belief that, like birds of omen and continued excitated experience. Mr. ROCKWELL. I do not know that on perturbed spirits, they desired companionship in publicity as well as in sentiment. The meet-ing which adopted this extraordinary Address was so engaged.

Mr. JONES asked if Wendell Phillips an was most irregular. No man save the three whose names were attached to the Address had been bold enough to avow his connection with it. He would rejoice if they had the man-liness to come forward and let the country know who they were who had given sanction to this paper. It was to be expected they would do so, and that no man would be das nois. But he asked the Senator if he believed the Union could last one day after the repea f the Fugitive Slave Law?

tard enough to screen himself from responsi-bility by avoiding any publicity of his connec-tion with the meeting. It was a most carefully prepared paper. It did not say the members of Congress opposed to the Nebraska bill, nor did it say a part of them, but it said a meeting composed of members of Congress. Who were they? How many were they? The Address was signed by three persons. It may be said that these were all who were there. He had known meetings heralded to the country as large and respectable, composed only of a chairman and secretaries, and whose only

claim to largeness consisted in the physics proportions of the chairman. So far as th chairman of this meeting was considered, it might be considered a large meeting. He could not believe that any one member from the South would give the sanction of his name to might expect to enjoy a long lifetime. Neither the statements contained in that Address. The orator then read the Address arguments upon the encrosedments by the slave power; by its acquisitions and the designed extension of its area upon the adoption of the Missouri Compromise and the Compro mise of 1850, and the repeal of the former, &c. &c. He commented upon the same with great

severity of language. He said he was happy in the belief, that not one Southern man attended the meeting. After reading the Ad dress, he suggested to its unknown author to abandon the barren field of political literathe Senate ought to take up other business. ture, and turn his thoughts to the richer field dress bids fair to rival the writer of the Arn bian Nights' Entertainments, Eugene Sue Paul de Kock, and many others, who were so prolific in works of fiction. He had never seen production which contained in so few words much fiction and pure imagination as this Address. The Address charged the South with passing the Nebraska bill, with a covered de sign of making the Territories elave States and making them slave; with planting slaver on the Amazon; with augmenting its power by the acquisition of Cuba and Dominica, and in time reducing the North to abject submis-He called for the author of this accusa tion. It was a serious one, and which no gen tleman should make behind the masked battery of a secret meeting. The author of it tor been in his grave, the Nebraska bill could have passed. It would have passed if no Southern Senator had voted for it. The whole charge was a falsehood. It was wickedly, maliciou ly false. He could see no difference between the petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and the dissolution of the Union. There was no man that believed the Union could be preserved one day after the repeal of the Fugi-tive Slave Law. The South seked to do no wrong to the North. All it asked was to preserve the Constitution, and give us our equality of rights. He had been a Whig all his life he was told now, by the Northern wing of that party, that hereafter the test to be applied to all Whigs was the repeal of the Nebraska act—repeal of guarantees and equality to all States given by the Constitution. If this was to be the test of orthodoxy in the Whig party, then he avowed himself a heretic, and suggest ed that against him now at once might be pro pared the edict of excommunication. trample on the rights of any section or State was necessary to he a Whig, he had to say to his former friends and associates, good bye. He would rather die than follow them in any such

Mr. ROCKWELL said he regretted that the duty had fallen upon him to defend the State which he was a representative. He regretted that his predecessor was not here to dis-charge that duty, rather than himself. This memorial was signed by over twenty-one hun-dred of the men of Boston. Its signers were the bone and sinew of the active business men of that city. He saw nothing in their petition oither extraordinary or wrong. They simply asked for the repeal of an act of Congress only four years old, which act was in addition to the one which had been in force over fifty years. Was there treason in this? treason to ask Congress to repeal an act of its own making? It was said that there were circumstances attending it which gave to it greater importance. It was signed by men who had acquiesced in the Compromise Measures of 1850, of which this act was one, but who

were moved to ask for the repeal of this obwere moved to ask for the repeal of this obnoxious law because Congress had repealed a
previous and long standing compromise. The
repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he begged
to assure the gentleman, had created a depth
of feeling in the free States entirely unprecedented, and which would continue for years to come. It was true that in Boston, under this law, recently an arrest was made—that an affray or riot took place, and a homicide was committed; but it should be remembered that the constitutional authorities of Massachusetts Boston took that matter in hand, and disposed of it. Sudden tumults and affrays and violence had occurred in other places than in Boston. This petition was got up for no pur-pose of provoking bloodshed, riots, or treason. It was not got up recently. Had its signers such objects in view, they would not have left their petition open to the public gaze at the Merchants' Exphance, exposed to examination Merchants' Exchange, exposed to examination by the friends and the opponents of its prayer. The feeling now existing at the North was such as never had been witnessed before. It was wide-spread and universal. It pervaded all professions and occupations of life. The action of Congress at this session had produced the feeling. Whole classes of men had been open-ly denounced in Congress for petitioning against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He would say to Senators, with all respect, that in would say to Senators, with all respect, that in denouncing the elergy for petitioning against that act, they had gone too far, for the elergy of New England spoke the sentiments of the whole people they lived among. Public senti-ment was against this law, and the cry was for its repeal. He supposed there would always be found a party in Massachusetts ready and against the sentiments of the people. He would say to the Senator, that the time had gone by when any threat of a dissolution of the Union consequent upon the action of the free States apon any measure, would deter them from de ing what they conceived to be right. Threats of disunion had ceased to be an argument with them, either for or against any measure. The North was devoted to the Union—they would adhere to it—they would go with it to whatso-ever extent it was extended; but they did not believe that this Union could be dissolved. Diall directions, had neglected the great binding ligament of a railroad to the Pacific? He urged the construction of that great work, and

many of these signers, who were said to be the bone and sinew of Boston, had aided in execu-ting the law lately in Boston. Was not a large number of them, with treason in their hearts, and knives in hand, engaged in the recent mob to resist the Constitution and the

Theodore Parker, who had incited an ignorant and infatuated people to resist the law and the Constitution, which they had not courage or manliness enough to do in person—had they nothing to do with these riots, and these cries for repeal? As to the clergy of New England had nothing to say. He never quarrelled with women or clergymen. He transferred the fight with them to the Senator from Illi

Mr. ROCKWELL, I have said already tha disunion is an impossible thing.

Mr. JONES. If the Senator supposes that

the South will stand like cravens, and submit to have their property taken from them in vio-lation of the Constitution, he is much mista-ken, and knows very little of their character The Union without the Constitution would worse than slavery. Sooner than to submit to such degradation and humiliation, he would himself apply the torch to the temple of our Union, and perish in its ruins. If the Senator expected to see the Fugitive Slave Law repeal

Mr. BRODHEAD said he did not know whether this quarrel between old friends ought to go on, or to stop. For twenty years, Tennessee and Massachusetts had been politically associated in all Presidential elections. nessee had refused to vote for General Case who opposed the Wilmot Proviso, and roted for General Taylor, who refused to pledge himself against it, that he might scoure chusetts. If this quarrel was to end in their parting company, it had better go on; if not

Mr. SUMNER said that he would begin by answering the question whether the Union can exist after the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. If the Union could not exist without an act-law he could not call it-which outrages all principles of humanity and right, as did the Fugitive Slave Law, then the Union ought not to exist. He would not attempt to follow the Senator from Tennessee, for, like a hero o antiquity, it could be said of that Senator, "three had be slain his fees, and thrice he slew the slain." He sincerely hoped the people of the North were not to be intimidated or cajoled into an abandonment of those great principles of freedom which they had so been devoted to. He hoped there would be a backbone preserved to the North. He entirely agreed with his colleague as to the character the memorialists. Among them were those who had acquiesced in the Compromise meas uros of 1850-there were also those engaged in great mercantile interests. It was great interest which, in the history of England, wice checked the humane efforts of Wilber force to break up the African slave trade. I was the same great interest which, from sordid motives, had in the Constitution of the United States kept for twenty years the same heaven offending traffic from the judgment of the American people. He had spoken against the Fugitive Slave Law here and elsewhere. He was free to avow it. In so doing, he would not throw himself upon the judgment of a Senate fresh from the passage of the Nebraska act, but would throw himself upon the judgment of his country and his God. He then read numerous extracts from the former spacehes on this law, and avowed again the sentiments therein expressed. He referred to the sentiments expressed in Faneuil Hall, by Otis, Adams, and others, preceding the Revolu which they held that resistance to slavery was obedience to God. A short distance from that sacred edifice, said he, and between it and the ourt-house, where the disgusting rites of sacrificing a human being to slavery were lately performed, was the spot which was first moist-ened by American blood in resisting slavery, and among the first victims was a colored per-son. Near Boston are Concord and Lexington, where that resistance was repeated, and it re-ceived its crowning glory on Bunker Hill. He ceived its crowning glory on Bunker Hill. He the Stamp act in 1766 and the Fugitive Slave act of 1850. He further contended that the former was a harmless measure, when compar-

Mr. BUTLER said that his idea on this uestion was, that there ought not to be any sity for a Fugitive Slave Law. Under the Constitution, each State of itself ought to provide for the rendition of all fugitives from labor to their masters. This was certainly the design of the Constitution. He had listened to the Senator who had presented the memorial, and was pleased with his manner. There was a calmness and sincerity about his remarks

which required for them the highest respect. He regretted to hear him say that there was an intense feeling at the North on this subject. While he had no objection to a reference of the memorial, he in all frankness desired to ask the Senator, if the fires which he says are burning at the North are not to be extinguished, what good is to be accomplished by a report of a committee? If they report that the law ought not to be repealed, that will not satisfy any person who demands its repeal. He was surprised to hear the other Senator [Mr. Sumner] indulge in such rhetorical displays was surprised to hear the other Senator [Mr. Sumner] indulge in such rhetorical displays and bad taste, doing no credit to his own or that of the Senate. His speech was unworthy of the Senate and of a scholar. If he had kept it a while longer, and dressed it up a little it a while longer, and dressed it up a little, it might have answered for a Fourth of July oration in some localities. He would remind the Senator, when Otis spoke in Faneuil Hall, when Hancock acted, and when Adams wrote, they did so as the Representatives of a slaveholding State. The appeals made in those days of Boston and Massachusetts were addressed to staveholding States. The men of Massachusetts of that day were slaveholders and gentlessed to the server the man of the server the server the server of the server the s men. He regretted much the character of the Senator's speech. There was a great differ-ence between it and that of his colleague. One was a calm, honest, sincere expression of be-lief and opinion; the other was false rhetoric, declamative, and an incentive to rouse the worst passions of the infatuated people of cer-tain localities If the issue was to come, as was indicated, and the contest was to be between the North and the South, let it come, and be divided at once. Let it be considered, argued, and disposed of, calmly, and without exciting appeals, dressed and rhetorical display, such as was made by the Senator to-day. He would like to ask the Senator, if Congress repealed the Fugitive Slave Law, would Massachusetts execute the constitutional requirements, and send back to the South the absconding slaves? Mr. SUMNER. Do you ask if I would send

back a slave?

Mr. BUTLER. Why, yes.

Mr. SUMNER. "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?"

Mr. BUTLER. There he is again, with a

quotation all ready prepared. He gets up here and shouts it out with, as he doubtless supposes, more than Demosthenean eloquence and beauty; but he is mistaken. [Laughter.] What have dogs to do with the Constitution? [Laughter.] The Senator declares that he would not execute the Constitution, which he has sworn to support. The Senator openly declares that it is a dog's duty to obey and exeoute the Constitution. The Senator has sworn to support it, and declares to do so is a dog's

duty.
Mr. SUMNER. I recognise no such obligs tions upon me.
Mr. BUTLER. Well, I suppose it makes
but little difference what you consider obliga-

Mr. MASON followed, defending the Fagitive Slave Law. He denied that it suspended the habeas corpus act, as asserted either ignorantly or corruptly by the Senator from Massachusetts. He said that it was Massa-chusetts and the other New England States which had forced into the Constitution the prohibition upon Congress repealing the slave trade for twenty years. This was done, that in that time these States might do the carrying trade in that traffic.

Mr. PETTIT said that he had lived to hear upon the floor of the Senate, an avowal which he never expected to have heard anywhere that a Senator sworn to support the Constitu-tion owed no obligation to that instrument. He believed in the right of petition. He would vote to receive any that was respectful in its character, and to refer it. Should a petition come here from Massachusetts, or elsewhere, asking the Senate to expel any Senator who should disavow any obligation to the Constitution, he would vote to receive and refer it, though he would not at present say how he would vote upon it finally. The Senator had sworn openly to support the Constitution in all its parts. He made no reservation. He could not take his seat if he had, and he ought not to half his seat after making it. to hold his sent after making it. He again referred to that part of the Declaration of Independence, which says all men are create in the sense placed upon them by the Aboli-tionists, they were a self-evident lie. He dis-cussed this matter for half an bour. He deied that men were created equal, either physically, morally, politically, or intellectually. He denied that the Senator who had sworn to support the Constitution, and who to-day spit upon that oath, was equal to his revolutionary

Mr. SUMNER Never, sir, never. Mr. PETTIT. You denied that the Consti tution placed any obligation upon you which you were bound by. Was such a Senator equal to Webster? The one had carned the title of the Expounder of the Constitution; the other deserved that of the contemner and despiser of that instument. If the Almighty in-Webster, then that great power had created a great blunder and failure. the searcher after an equality of morals could find any one more degraded than the Senator, who, after having called God to witness his declaration to support the Constitution, had, with that fact fresh in the minds of his fellow-Senators, openly avowed that he recognised no obligation imposed by that same oatl

A DOUBLE PLEASURE.-The Philadelphia Register says the honor seems to be reserved to President Pierce, of giving unalloyed pleasure, on two occasions, to the American peo ple—once, on going into office, and a sectime, on going out!

ITEMS.

A large deposite of bituminous coal has been discovered in Halifax equaty, Virginia.

A white man, named Barrow, was murdered y a slave in Honry county, Virginia, last week The Londonn (Va.) Agricultural Fair will be held on the 24th and 25th of October. Choiera prevails to a fearful extent out

At Liverpool, on the 10th, there were this y-six vessels loading for Australian ports, with total of 35,006 tons.

Albion K. Parris, of Portland, just nomina ted by the Old Line Democrats, for Governor of Maine, was Governor of the State thirty

General Houston is advertised to address the Democrats of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of July, at Mineral Spring, near Read

If you would be pungent, be brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams-the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn. A company, with a cepital of \$500,000, has

the manufacture of linen, at Fall A large number of buildings (about 600)

are about being erected in Jersey City and its suburbs, many-of a handsome and substantial The great tubular iron bridge over the St

Lawrence, at Montreal, has been commenced.

At Washington, Pa., on Wednesday morning, the 21st inst., by the Rev. James Brownson, NICHOLAS K. WADE, of Pittsburgh, to Ro MAINE LE MOYNE, daughter of Dr. F. S. La Moyne, of Washington, Pa.